



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the agent as his representative, then the knowledge of the agent does affect the principal, where the rights of innocent third persons are involved. If, for example, the cashier of a bank should himself, as cashier, and on behalf of the bank, discount on his own behalf a promissory note of which he was payee, knowing of an equity in favor of the maker, such knowledge would be imputed to the bank, in an action against the defrauded maker. So, if the same cashier, short in his accounts with the bank, should embezzle the funds of another corporation of which he was treasurer, and thus make good his shortage—he alone acting for the bank—clearly his knowledge of the source of the funds would be imputed to the bank. See *Atlantic etc. Mills v. Indian Orchard Mills*, 147 Mass. 268; *Bank of New Milford v. Town of New Milford*, 36 Conn. 93.

CYCLOPEDIA OF LAW AND PROCEDURE. Edited by William Mack and Howard P. Nash. New York. The American Law Book Company. 1901. Volumes I. and II. "*A to Appeal and Error.*"

There are before us the first two volumes of this new candidate for public favor in the field of Law Encyclopedias. We have examined the volumes with some care—beginning our examination with the conviction that the needs of the profession were already met by the American and English Encyclopedias of Law and of Pleading and Practice, and with the determination not, by any ill-considered commendation of ours, to encourage the circulation of another expensive work of this sort. The character of the matter of these two volumes has impressed us most favorably. Aside from the names of distinguished authors and editors, attached to many of the leading articles, the work itself indicates that other than 'prentice hands are engaged upon it, and is most excellent. A comprehensive and microscopic search of the reports is suggested by the marvellous wealth of citation. The makers have naturally had the advantage of the pioneer labor done on other encyclopedias and digests, and have legitimately profited by it. Where the American and English Encyclopedia and the Century Digest—the latter published, we believe, since the earlier volumes of the American and English were issued—have cited "all the authorities," it becomes an easier task for the newer rival to also publish "all the authorities," and some more besides. The work under review is, therefore, fuller in matter and richer in authority than its predecessor and chief rival—as the third edition of this rival will, in these respects, excel the present work, or as Stanley's exploration of Africa was more complete than Livingstone's, though the latter blazed out the way and made the former's expedition possible.

The new Encyclopedia exhibits a decided advantage in treating the law of each subject—rights and remedies—as a whole, under a single title. The substantive and remedial are often too closely interwoven for separate treatment, but, even where possible, the separation retards rapid investigation, to say nothing of the necessarily increased expense.

The plan by which it is proposed to keep the work up-to-date without new editions, by issuing annual annotations, seems a decided improvement, and will commend itself to the profession as convenient and economical.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HARRIMAN ON CONTRACTS.—Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 1 vol. Second edition. 1901.

WATSON ON PERSONAL INJURIES.—The Michie Company, Charlottesville, Va. 1 vol. 1901.

PAGE ON WILLS.—W. H. Anderson & Co., Cincinnati. 1 vol. 1901.

BURDICK ON SALES.—Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 1 vol. Second edition. 1901.

EATON ON EQUITY—Hornbook Series. West Publishing Company, St. Paul. 1 vol. 1901.

ABBOTT'S TRIAL BRIEF ON THE FACTS.—Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester. 1 vol. Second edition. 1901.

GENERAL DIGEST.—Annotated. American and English. New Series. Vol XI. Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester.

HUGHES (ROBT. M.) ON ADMIRALTY.—Hornbook Series. West Publishing Company, St. Paul. 1 vol. 1901.

REPORT OF THE VIRGINIA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.—E. C. Massie, Secretary, Richmond. Vol. XIV. 1901.

SHUMAKER ON PARTNERSHIP.—Keefe-Davidson Law Book Company, St. Paul. 1 vol. 1901.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LAW—"Licentious to Marhalling."—Edward Thompson Company, Northport, N. Y. Vol. XIX. 1901.

HIRSH'S TABULATED DIGEST OF THE DIVORCE LAWS OF THE U. S.—Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. Folding chart. Revised edition. 1901.